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RANDOLPHJOUR

WINCHESTER, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

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Office in National Bank building.

WINCHESTER, IND.

Vol. S.

WM. D. FRAZEE, WINCHESTER, IND,

(Successor to Judge Brown,) Will attend to all business intrusted to

AGENCY. ESTATE L. J. MONKS,

Winchester, Indiann, all kinds of Real Estate, on the most favor the presence of the assembly; the able terms. He will also attend to the N. Y EXPRESS 9.40 P. Mc Collecting and Securing of all kinds of Claims. Office up stairs la Jail Building.

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Upon the most favorable terms. cention given to collection and security of Claims Office in Jaj! building. M. B. MILLER,

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lection of Claims. I am an authorized Government Claim

Agent, and will pay particular attention to PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY. Office to Jail Building,

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to make it a first class Hotel. He invites probably hear again from

J. S. WAY. HOUSE AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. and graining on reasonable terms. Winchester, April 26, 1866. n43

George McAdams, Dealer in

STOVES AND TIN WARE. Snor West Side of Public Square,

DR. FARNSWORTH'S DISPENSARY FOR THE TREATMENT OF

21) West Manyland st., bet. Meridian and Illinois sts.,

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Where the most reliable information can be received by the afflicted relative to the nature and standing of their affections, Atter a large, varied Diseases, including many of the most obstinate and fair trial, there is no case of Venereal Affection, of however long standing, but can now b

GONDRAHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, Spermatourhea, impotency, or Seminal

SYPHILIS.

PRIMARY. SECONDARY, TERTIARY AND HEREDITARY. ng from Venercal Polson, and which only the out whose omission," &c. practiced eye can detect, and in which the skillhe various Female Diseases and Comptaints, so Soul for Dr. Paratworth's Treatie Ad Venereal

coulde for these a ho are affected. Seht by that

SOT DIERE' AGENCY

Extra Baunty! Extra Pension! Extra Pay! shas 60 words, 42 of which are followed changed to a foomy wild. If Hanks and lintenetions sent brimaft pere or are entitled to the additional allowances granted by the recent acts of Congress

CORRESPONDENCE

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

MARRYING. Abraham Peacock, of this township and Mary Jane Johnson, living near Lynn, have announced in the church their intention of marriage. The rules of the church require this announcement made in a monthly meeting of the Society; and at the next monthly meeting, if both parties are clear of similar engagements with others, they are left at liberty to solemnize their intentions at a stated meeting of the -At the former office of Judge church or a public meeting appointed for the purpose. This form was established in the rise of the Society more than two hundred years ago, and has been made legal, both in this country and England, by national legislation. ATTORNEY AT LAW, No parson, offlees or license are required; the parties simply pledge them-Will attend to Baylog, Selfing and Leasing selves to each other before God and in meeting keeps a record of the proceedings, and the twain are one flesh. Any reader of the Journal who has never attended a "Quaker Wedding," should be present on this occasion and witness the process by which a young lady is transformed into a Peacock.

LITERATURE ON THE BRAIN. would be the exclamation of Wm. H. McGuffey and Marcius Wilson, if they should read the terrific splurge of Paul type. Pry in the Raudolph Journal. Their cup of happiness is dashed. Their reputation is gone. The magnificent Mr. Julian's bill providing civil gov castles they have been arduously and ernment for the States lately in rebel hopefully erecting in the etherial lion is to the following extent: regions, have been suddenly demol- The preamble relates that from Paul Pry's glass house.

A TORNEY AT LAW, dison, Steele, Swift, Johnson and De therefore enacted: all those smaller lights; and Americans into territorial governments. of Paul Pry.

the literati. I am only an humble item- Governors of Territories. izer, and make no pretentions to literary ability. I have taken his ad- ment of Territorial Secretaries. vice, however, and "adopted a habit of reading understandingly." I read legislative bodies of the Territories.

MENDZIKOFF. PARMLAND.

Hennings and Jones have been shipping quite a large lot of poultry to New York City the past week. John Ogkerson and others have

bought, in the last week, a large quantity of hogs. Prices range from \$5 to \$5.59 per hundred gross. A large number are yet unsold. Farmers are anticipating higher prices.

A man and his wife separated, a second time, for some trival reason one day last week. It is hoped the parties will compromise, and try the meandering scenes of life again. names of the parties are withheld for their benefit.

John Kline, living one mile north of town, sold his farm containing forty PRIVATE DISEASES, acres for \$1,600. R. C. Shaw was the purchaser. MONTICELLO.

fre for the Journal. Literary No. 2.

I do not propose to pass unnoticed my OFFICE South side of Public Square, up and successful practice of teveral years, in the own. In my last, instead of saying stairs. Residence on Residence street, various departments of all concomitant Veneral that, "to say we expected to have seen. cases that ever came under the sheervation of is to use the second past tenso, in-four most impular Surgeons, I do not hesitate to express my candid conviction that, with a just dicative mode, instead of the present infinitive." I should say that it is to and discoveries over this dreadful scourge. present. That is the error which is have seen."

ment, then it is a common noru.

, by a period, and 18 are without punctuation. It can not be argued that An Irish paper announces that

which is very objectionable, as pupils Special Correspondence to Randelph Journal are taught in all school books that the period is a round dot, thus (.) and not a square, thus (.) as Willson has it. Willson's First Reader, page 28, is the

In volume 5, number 21 of the Jont- them is placed beyond a doubt.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," nota occurs twice spelled "eminate." As it occurs twice, I conclude that it is PAUL PRY.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Ished by a ponderous stone thrown | WHEREAS, The revolt against the government has destroyed the civil It has been said that two great men governments within their borders, and never exist in one country at the same have no power to restore such governtime. Athens, long the principle seat ment without the intervention of Conof Grecian learning, had her Pytha- gress; and, whereas, the governments goris; Rome, the mistress of the world, now exisiting have no validity except had her Cicero. The immortal Ham- by Congress, and whereas the restorailton has just sunk to rest on Scotland's tion of civil government in said disbosom, so fruitful of great men. Ad- tricts is imperatively demanded; it is

Quincy have been honored contribu- Section I provides that North Carotors to literature. But now a new and lina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida brilliant literary star has appeared in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas our Western constellation, eclipsing and Virginia are temporarily erected

will over be proud of the honored name | Section 2 vests the executive power in said Territories in a Governor, who I hope Paul will pardon me for shall be appointed and exercise such noticing a communication addressed to powers as are now exercised by the

Section 3 provides for the appoint-Section 4 relates to the duties of the

tion, which was so laughably "ludi- of the Legislature shall be elected by erous" that I could go no further. If loval male citizens of the Territories, who proposes to spare to pains or expense I recover during the winter, you will and proscribes all persons who in any way aided in the rebellion.

> Section 6 authorizes the Governor to make appointments of Territorial of-Special Correspondence to Randolph Journal ficers by and with the consent of the Episcopal church. On the well be-

Section 7 makes provisions in regard Section 8 relates to the appointment

of attorneys and marshals. Section 9 directs that the Governors Secretaries, justices, &c.; of the Territories shall be nominated, and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, appointed by the Presi-

Section 10 authorizes the Legislatures to use the seats of government, and provides for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives. Section 11 provides that the Constitution of the United States shall have the same force and effect as in the other Territories.

Section 12 authorizes the people of said territories to form themselves into State Governments under former

Section 13 relates to the qualification of members of the Legislature, and While noticing the errors of others, for voters for and members of the State Section 14 provides for the meeting

and mode of conducting the State Convention.

The Two Homes

One thing which constitutes intemcommitted in saying, "we expected to perance such a pre-eminent curse, is theory seems to be confirmed by the its desolating power over the family. fact that an aporture large enough to Pinneo's Analytical Grammar, page It is the great and sublime office of the admit the body of a man opens from Attended with Diurnal or Noctarnal Emissions: 51, says, "who and its compounds are family constitution to nurture all the used for persons," or "animals per- generous charities, all the gentle emosonified." On page 155, same book, is tions and lofty purposes of which our na- other rooms, and which is covered by of its splendor and greatness during who shall have resided in the District the sentence, "no word should be left ture is capable. And when all is moving a limy powder, apparently the ashes of the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar; he for six months prior to any election. forward harmoniously in the family bones; whether human or otherwise became king 604 years before Christ. shall be entitled to vote, Judges of "Whose" is the relative pronoun in circle there is an educating, forming can not be ascertained. On continuing One of the first things which he did elections who reject the vote of any this sentence, and stands for the noun process in progress. The calm manli- their explorations, the party found an was to rebuild the temple of Bel or person entitled to vote under this act, most private and confidential manner, and in word. Is word a person, or an animal ness of the father, the tender love of iron plate door, which was the chief idol of the shall be liable to a fine not exceeding every case Satisfaction 6 monaterates including word. Is word a person, or an animal ness of the father, the tender love of iron plate door, which was the chief idol of the shall be liable to a fine not exceeding personified? It would sound better, the mother playing in her countenance upon a little presse e, and a passage Babylonians. It has been supposed \$5,000, or imprisonment a dexceeding Boward of the many patent nostrums and and be more in accordance with his and beauting from her eye, the affect way about three feet in hight, and by many that the tower of this great one year. Provision is also made for own teaching, to say no word should tionate kindness of brothers to sisters, be left out, the omission of which and the graceful gentleness of sisterly in a stooping posture, was discovered, ward finished. There is now a large rions, and for a registry of voters. love-all send forth an influence which Mr. Nesmith and his prother-in-law ruin on the western banks of the En-Same book, page 2), in the 4th sen- operates upon the hearts of all like the followed in the passage way, which led phrates which is thought by some to tenes to be passed, he uses "Heaven" dew and sanshine and mild breath of in a somewhat circuitous direction to be the remains of the temple. It as a common nounce while, throughout spring upon the waiting gardens. But the vicinity of the river. This is proved called the Birs Nivaroud; and looks the phis Primary work, he uses it as a proje let that father become intemperate and by the sound of water washing upon like a hill with a sort of castle on top. Address the shore, which may be distinctly This is the principal ruin left of the books of a wind party of the special of the firms ness that sat upon his face is gone—the heard at the end of this passage way, "that mighty Babylon." I frequently find perplexities in -and loving children store with perently been filled up from the inside punctuation. Willson's Chart, No. 1, amazement. The Eden of home is with broken rocks, and throughsthe

these periods are used to drill the Mr. Kenney, returning from town felt less utility, as the last word is not received no further damage,

MINNESOTA.

thony-Traces of American Prehistoric Civilization, &c.

From the New York Hergid. sentence, "Could we walk much on The monotony of our quiet little Eastern States, and it is hoped that one foot?" punctuated with a period, town has been considerably disturbed they may be able to obtain some clue interrogation point, and rising inflec- of late, by discoveries of a most curious as to the origin and use of these retion. McGuffey's Sixth Reader, page and remarkable nature which have markable relies. We understand that 103, at the end of the first sentence is been made within a few days past in the State Historical Society has made only a comma. Same book, page 125, our midst. They are of so singular a Mr. Nesmith a very liberal offer for people in this proud city-felt secure at the end of the second line from the character as to be beyond the pale of them. In the meantime, our little top, is a comma only where there credence in the minds of almost every town is all agog as to the discoveries, should be a period. Ib., page 44, the one who has not been a witness to the and hundreds of people have visited word "himself" is spelled thus, facts in the case; but they are vouched the house of Mr. Nesmith to see these "him-self." The extract i from Shaks- for by citizens of such known respect- remarkable antiquities. We trust the peare and is not so spelled in the ability and veracity, that the genuine- Historical Society may be able to secure ness of the statements in regard to them as a most interesting addition to

nal, in the article, "Blue Eyes Be- A Mr. Reuben Nesmith, who lives hind the Veil," Mr. Edge "draws on in a small house near the German his overcoat," and when the "little Catholic Church, had occasion to go woman gets into the car, he kindly down in the cellar on the evening of offers her his shawl, and ngain she the first instant, to arrange a place for touches the shaggy overcoat with her his winter stock of potatoes, which he shoulder." The night must have had been hauling that day from his been very inclement to induce Mr. farm, about two miles beyond Mano-Edge to wear his overcoat and carry min. While engaged in putting tohis shawl. The little woman's hand gether a temporary bin, and while was an "inviting lilly"-should be digging to make room for the timber used in constructing it, his shovel came 16., in the article, "Prayer-What is in contact with a plate of iron, which, it-When Successful," the word ema- after being cleared of earth proved to be a trap door, which was secured by a curiously wrought lock, with heavy bolts running into a stone beneath. It was so much corroded by rust that a little pressure with a crowbar caused the plate to give way, and upon taking it up an opening was discovered, beneath which a spiral stone staffcase led down into the earth. Before venturing down this staircase, Mr. Nesmith communicated the fact of its discovery to his brother-in-law, Mr. Luther Chamberlain, and having procured a lantern, the two proceeded to descend, and after going down one hundred and twenty-three steps, they found themselves in a narrow, horizontal passage, dug in the white sand, which, as every one familiar with the geological formation of the banks the Upper Mississippi, knows underlies a strata of limestone. Proceeding along the passage a distance of about seventy-five feet, they emerged into a spacious artificial cave, also excavated in this white sand. This cave was of an oblong form, and leading out of it were several smaller ante-chambers, all of which gave signs of having been at some former day occupied as de-

positorie of some kind. Iron and copper implements, of a rough kind of workmanship, were found scattered about, some of them evidently having been used for excavating purposes, others for cooking utensils, the marks Section 5 provides that the members of fire being observable on the latter. On entering one of the small antechambers, a number of rude seats were found, and upon one side of the room an elevated platform, upon which stood a roughly hewn stone, something like the reading desk of an hind this desk, on either side of a colossal human figure, in bass relief, very curious hieroglyphics were found raced in the white sand, and an ornamental tracery of peculiar design covered the other three sides of the chamber. In the next apartment, a sort of stone sareophagus was found, upon the top of which was laid an immense rock, firmly cemented to the burial case, and which required the united exertions of four men to remove. This being done, a human skeleton was found underneath, the immediately on exposure to the air. Several copper and iron rings were found in the sarcophagus, also a curious silver ornament, octagonal in shape, and carved in unintelligible

> ment above referred to. A third chamber was much larger in extent than the others, and the ceiling was very much like an inverted funnel in shape, directly under the spex of which was a large tube-shaped stone, which was stained with marks of fire and some other dark substance, and a deposit of hardened ashes lay around "it upon the ground. It was evidently used as a sacrificial altar, and this

characters, some of which corresponded

the apartment to a smaller one, the floor of which is below that of the large enough for one person to pass temple was the tower of Babel, after the punishment of disturbers of elecmother's eye fills with tears of sorrow the outer opening of which has apinterstices of which fresher air than that of the cave can be felt blowing at

punctuated. The periods are square, CURIOUS DISCOVERIES IN work of a people existing long before even these prairies were the hunting, grounds of the Indian. Copies of the Remarkable Discovery at St. An- heiroglyphies have been carefully transcribed and forwarded to some of the most learned archaeologists of the

their small but valuable collection.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.

"That Mighty City." BY JENNIE HARRESON.

people, with proud hearts and great the first wrong was when the founddesires, said among themselves: "Let ations of the city were laid, and the us build us a city, and a tower whose people said in their pride, "let w" do top may reach unto heaven; and let us so and so, pargetting the great "I Am." make us a name, lest we be scattered who created them and all things. And abroad upon the whole face of the the same pride continued to dwell in

and mortar, and began their building. But "the Lord came down to see the city and tower which the children of men builded." And He overthrew their plans and caused them to speak different languages, so that they could not understand each other; and scattered them abroad upon the face of earth. "And they left off to build the city." (Gen. 11.) Did you ever think, my you friends,

how much we are like those early inhabitants of the earth? We make plans; we say to each other, "Let us do thus;" we mean to make ourselves rich, or powerful, or happy in some way of our own; and the Lord looks down upon us, and then suddenly his hand is stretched out and our purposes are all overthrown; to teach us-just as He taught the people of old-that we are only little children of the great wise Ruler who commands in heaven and earth! Let us never forget, when making our plans and wishes, to add to them, all, "if God wills." The name of this city and tower,

built in "the land of Shinar," was Babel, which means confusion. The land of Shinar is afterward called in the Bible Chaldana, or the land of the Chaldreans, and Babel is called Rabylon. A portion of the builders continued to dwell in the place. It was not an important city at first, but it afterward become the capital of the kingdom of Chaldae a, and grew in power and splendor until it became "that great city Babylon," which is spoken of so often in the latter part of the Old Testament: a city more magnificent and more mighty than even the "excceding great" Ninevch. It was built on both sides of the

river Euphrates, and formed a large square enclosed with high walls, There are different accounts givan of the size of these walls. They must have enclosed at least a space of more than one hundred square miles, which would make the city much larger than London. Some ancient historians say that the walls were three hundred feet high and seventy five feet broad; while

with those upon the wall of the apartthe river Euphrates, were connected have issued writs of ejectment against by a stone bridge. The river was one parties holding estates configurated and chief source of the wealth and beauty sold by the Government of the United of Babylon. The water was dis- States. It makes all the difference in tributed over the city by canals, the world to these same judges whose causing great fertility; and the ox it is that is gored. In view of the vegetable productions were abundant. The situation of the city al Foster, the military commander, was also favorable for trade. The thinks the United States troops can not canals are supposed to be meant by the safely be removed. "rivers of Babylon" spoken of in Psalm 137: 1. And Jeremiah says of the city, "Thou that dwellest upon many waters." Jer. 51: 13.

Nebuchadnezzar also buitt himself a

splendid new palace. In the grounds of this palace he formed a "hanging garden," which was the wonder and admiration of all. This was a square mound four hundred feet each way. The whole affair is a mystery; the reached by sloping paths and supportcharacter, and may have been the galleries contained the engines that fit your wife's second husband,

neggar conquered and galned possession of many cities in other lands; and it was the great power and success of Relaylon which gave it the peculiar name of "The hammer of the

whole earth." [Jer. 50; 28.) But all this glory soon perished, because the inhabitants were "proud against the Lord," worshipped idols, and were full of sin and impurity. Read the terrible prophecies of Isaiah and Jeremiah, and see how surely all that they said in the name of the Lord has come to pass. During the reign of Belshazzar, grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, Babylon was besieged and taken by Cyrus king of Persia. The enjoying themselves at a great feast when Cyrus turned the course of the Euphrates, by means of a canal, and thus made a passage for his soldiers along the bed of the river into the city. "Alas! alas! that great city Babykon, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come." (Rev. 18; 10.)

From that time the city went down, down, until now it is only a heap of rulps. It became a quarry, from which all the tribes in the vicinity obtained brick, &c., for building other cities.

About 4100 years ago, a company of | Going back 4100 years, we see where the hearts of the future inhabitants. And they went to work, made brick Is it any wonder that "Babylon is fallen?"

> ----The Struggle and the Victory. "Johnny," said a farmer to his little

boy, "it is time for you to go to the sasture and drive home the cattle." Johnny was playing at ball, and the pasture was a long way off, but he was accustomed to obey; so aff he started without a word, as fast as his legs could earry him. Being in a great hurry to get back to play, he only half let down the bars, and then hurried the cattle out; and one fine cow in trying to crowd over stumbled, and fell down,

with her leg broken. Johnny stood by the suffering creature, and thought to himself, "Now, what shall I do? That was the finest pow father had, and is will be a great oss to father. What shall I tell him?" "Tell him," whispered the tempter, 'you found the bars half down, and

the cow lying there." "No, I can't say that," said Johnny, "for it would be a lie."

"Tell him," whispered the tempter, again, "that while you were driving the cows, that big boy of farmer Brown's threw a stone, and hurried her so that she fell and broke a leg." "No, no," said Johnny, "I never

told a lie, and I won't begin now. I'll tell my father the truth. I was in a hurry, and frightened the poor creature, and so she fell and broke her So, having taken this right and brave resolve, Johnny ran home as if

he was afraid the tempter would catch

him; and he went straight to his

father, and told him the whole truth. And what did his father do? He laid his hand on Johnny's head, and said, "My dear son, I would rather lose every cow I own than that my

boy should tell an untruth." And Johnny, though very sorry for the mischief he had done, was much happier than if he had told a lie to screen himself, even if he had never been found out.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE spirit that led to the rebellion others use smaller numbers. We can has not yet passed away in Florida. not know certainly; yet we know that Parties who purchased real estate beboth the "broad walls" and the "high longing to Union men at rebel confisbones of which crumbled to powder gates" of Babylon are mentioned, in cation sales refuse to give possession to the Bible. (Jer. 51; 58.) In each of their refugee owners, who have rethe four sides of the wall were turned, and very naturally claim the twenty-five gates, with roads crossing premises from which they were driven to the opposite gates; thus, squares by the rebel government. The courts were formed on which the houses and in some of the counties have sustained gardens were made. These gates were those whose only title rests in the illegal confiscation of the estates by a The two parts of the city, made by bogus Confederacy, and in other cases very ill feeling existing in the State, General

The suffrage bill for the District of Columbia provides that all male persons of the age of twenty-one and upward, who have not been convicted of Babylon reached the highest point any infamous crime or offense, and

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that it is reported there that John H. Surratt will be offered a pardon, if he will make a full confession of all he knows of the assassination plot. Those who are acquainted with him are of the epinion that he has not the stamina t resist such an offer.

If you want to kiss a pretty girl, why kiss her-if you can. If a pretty girl wants to kiss you, why let her-like & a man.

WHEN you go to drown yourself, al. pupils, for this would render them of down and broke his neck, but happily relles found are not at all aboriginal in ed by arched galleries. One of the ways pull off your clothes they may

